	Case 3:08-cv-01509-H-AJB Document 3	Filed 08/15/2008 Page 1 of 48		
		ORIGINAL		
1	LATHAM & WATKINS LLP Belinda S Lee (Bar No. 199635)	FILED		
2	belinda.lee@lw.com	2008 AUG 15		
3	Courtney E. Vaudreuil (Bar No. 223439) courtney.vaudreuil@lw.com			
4	355 South Grand Ave. Los Angeles, California 90071	SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT		
5	Telephone: (213) 485-1234 Facsimile: (213) 891-8763	BYDEPUTY		
6	Attorneys for Defendant AUTOZONE, INC.			
.7	,			
8		S DISTRICT COURT		
9	SOUTHERN DISTR	ICT OF CALIFORNIA		
10	MATTHEW WATKINS, on behalf of himself	CASE NO.		
11	and all others similarly situated,	08 CV 1509 H AJB		
12	Plaintiff, v.	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE ON ADVERSE		
13	AUTOZONE, INC., a Nevada corporation,	PARTIES OF NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF CIVIL ACTION AND RELATED		
14	and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive	PLEADINGS		
15	Defendants.	·		
16				
17	TO THE HONORABLE COURT AND TO PI	AINTIFF AND HIS COUNSEL:		
18	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to 28 U.S.C Section 1446(d), removing			
19	Defendant AutoZone, Inc., a Nevada corporation	on, has filed appropriate notice of removal with		
20	the Clerk of the Court, Superior Court of the S	tate of California, San Diego County, and has		
21	served same on Plaintiff Matthew Watkins. A	copy of the Notice and Proof of Service is		
22	attached hereto as Exhibit 1.			
23	Dated: August 15, 2008 R	espectfully Submitted, LATHAM & WATKINS LLP		
24		Belinda S Lee Courtney E. Vaudreuil		
25				
26		By Courhey E. Vaudreuil Courtney E. Vaudreuil		
27		Attorneys for Defendant AutoZone, Inc.		
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Document 3

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Page 3 of 48

Case 3:08-cv-01509-N-AJB

TO THE CLERK OF THE ABOVE-ENTITLED COURT, AND TO PLAINTIFF AND HIS ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a Removal of the above-entitled action from the

Superior Court of the State of California for the County of San Diego to the United States 4

District Court for the Southern District of California was filed with the United States District

6 Court for the Southern District Court of California on August 15, 2008.

A copy of said Notice of Removal of Action under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), 1453,

1441, and 1446, together with all papers filed therewith, is attached hereto as Exhibit 1 and is

incorporated fully herein by reference.

11 Dated: August 15, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

LATHAM & WATKINS LLP

Belinda S Lee

Courtney E. Vaudreuil mes Vaudreun

Attorneys for Defendant

AutoZone, Inc.

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Case 3:08-cv-01509-H-AJB

TO THE CLERK OF THE ABOVE-ENTITLED COURT, AND TO PLAINTIFF AND HIS ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a), Defendant AutoZone, Inc. ("AutoZone") hereby removes this action from the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Diego, to the United States District Court for the Southern District of California.

Defendants are entitled to such removal based upon the following:

- On July 15, 2008, Plaintiff Matthew Watkins, on behalf of himself and others similarly situated, filed an action in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of San Diego entitled Matthew Watkins v. AutoZone, Inc., a Nevada corporation, and Does 1-50, Civil Case No. 37-2008-00087672-CU-BT-CTL. A true and correct copy of all process, pleadings, and orders filed and/or served in the state court proceeding to date are attached hereto as Exhibit 1.
- 2. On July 16, 2008, Defendant AutoZone, Inc. ("AutoZone"), the only named and served defendant, was served with a copy of the Complaint and Summons. A true and correct copy of the Service of Process is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

REMOVAL IS PROPER UNDER THE CLASS ACTION FAIRNESS ACT ("CAFA")

3. The Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA") 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) vests the district courts with original jurisdiction over class actions in which (1) the amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million dollars, (2) any plaintiff class member is a citizen of a state different from any defendant, (3) the primary defendants are not states, state officials, or other government entities, and (4) there are at least 100 plaintiffs in the class. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d)(2), (d)(5). CAFA removal is intended to "be read broadly with a strong preference that interstate class actions should be heard in federal court if properly removed by any defendant." S. Rep. No. 109-14, at 43 (2005), as reprinted in 2005 U.S.C.C.A.N. 3, 41. This matter meets all four requirements.

THE AMOUNT IN CONTROVERSY EXCEEDS \$5 MILLION

4. Plaintiff does not set forth a specific dollar amount requested for the civil

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- penalties, damages, punitive damages, and attorneys' fees that he seeks. "Where the complaint does not specify the amount of damages sought, the removing defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the amount in controversy requirement has been met." Abrego Abrego v. The Dow Chemical Co., 443 F.3d 676, 683 (9th Cir. 2006).
- 5. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class of consumers whose information was purportedly collected in violation of California Civil Code section 1747.08. Complaint ¶ 31-34. Plaintiff seeks "civil penalties in amounts of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per violation pursuant to California Civil Code section 1747.08(e)." Complaint ¶ 34. Plaintiff also seeks general damages, special damages, punitive damages, injunctive relief, and attorneys' fees and costs. Complaint at 12. These amounts will exceed the jurisdictional minimum under CAFA.
- 6. AutoZone retail locations in California accept several credit cards, including American Express. From July 1, 2007, to July 1, 2008, AutoZone retail locations in California processed 352,396 approved American Express credit card purchases. See Jenkins Decl., ¶¶ 3-4. Without even looking to other credit cards accepted by AutoZone, applying the statutory maximum penalty of \$1,000 to the American Express charges alone yields a total of \$ 352,396,000 - well above the jurisdictional minimum.
- 7. This method of calculation is consistent with another matter recently before this Court. In Romeo v. Home Depot U.S.A., Inc. et al., Case No. 06 CV 1505IEG, filed by the same Plaintiff's counsel on June 20, 2006 and involving the same statutory scheme, this Court upheld removal under CAFA. See Order (1) Denying Plaintiffs' Motion to Remand [...], Case No. 06 CV 1505IEG, Doc. No. 8, October 30, 2006. A true and correct copy of that Order is attached hereto as Exhibit 3. This Court denied the plaintiff's request for remand, finding that "[t]he amount of statutory damages in controversy is 'facially apparent' from the complaint: plaintiffs seek the statutory maximum." Id. at 4:2-3. Plaintiff's complaint here uses language identical to that used by the Romeo plaintiff, indicating that Plaintiff here is also seeking the statutory maximum. See Complaint ¶ 34 (stating Plaintiff and class members "are entitled to civil penalties in amounts of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per violation") and Romeo Order, supra, at 4:4-5.

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- Under CAFA, the requirement of diversity of citizenship is met when at 8. least one plaintiff is diverse from at least one defendant. "In other words, complete diversity is not required." Lunther v. Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP, No. 08-55865, 2008 WL 2775483, at *2 (9th Cir. July 16, 2008).
- This action may be removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b), because it is a civil action involving a defendant whose state of incorporation and principal place of business are located outside of California. Moreover, this Court has supplemental jurisdiction over any pendant state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 and such claims are removable pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441(c).
- 10. At all relevant times, AutoZone, Inc. was incorporated in the State of Nevada, as referenced in paragraph 5 of the Complaint. However, Plaintiff incorrectly asserts that AutoZone, Inc's principal place of business is California. AutoZone's principal place of business is 123 South Front Street, Memphis, Tennessee, 38103-3607.
- At the time of filing his Complaint, Plaintiff was a resident of California, 11. Complaint ¶ 7, therefore the diversity requirement that at least one plaintiff is of a different state than the removing defendant is met, and diversity jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A).
 - 12. There are no states or government entities names in this action.

NUMBER OF PROPOSED CLASS MEMBERS EXCEEDS MINIMUM

13. Plaintiff's Complaint meets the definition set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(1)(B) of "class action" as "any civil action filed under rule 23 of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or similar State statute or rule of jurisdictional procedure authorizing an action to be brought by 1 or more representative persons as a class action." Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 382, which allows for an action to be brought "when the parties are numerous, and it is impracticable to bring them all before the court

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SUMMUNS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEPENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMANDADO); 7 16.8

AUTOZONE, INC., a Nevada corporation; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

MATTHEW WATKINS, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated

SUM-100

FOR COURT USE ONLY (SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

FILED CIVIL BUSINESS OFFICE 5

2009 JUL 15 P 2: 54

CLIFRY-SUPERIOR COURT

You have 36 CALENDAR DAYS after this summany and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the pisintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Heip Center (www.courtinfo.cs.gov/selfhelp), your county low from and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Heip Center (www.courtinfo.cs.gov/selfhelp), your county low from the court information at the California Court clark for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, :ind property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may went to call an atterney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an atterney referral service. If you cannot afford an alimney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program, You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web sits (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.cs. poviselfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county ber association.

Tione 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que la entreguen este oitocián y papales legales para presentar una respueste por ascrito en este corte y hacer que se entregue une copis se demandanta. Una Carte o una llemade telefólnica no lo protegen. Su respueste por escrito tiene que ester en fermado legal correcto se dese que processen su casa en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que ustad puede usar para su respueste. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (irrew.courtinfo.co.gov/reiffne/piespanol.), en la bibliotora de la corte y más información en el Centro de puede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida el seu estrio de la corte que la dá un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no puede pagar la respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el osso por incumplimiento y la certe le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertanols. Hay etras requisitos legales. El recomandable que la flame a un abogado inmediatamente. El no conoce a un abogado, puede tiemer a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumple con los requisitos para obtener sarvicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legules sin finas de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin finas de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.laurhelpcalifornia. 199), en el Cantro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California.

(www.courtinfo.co.gov/selfhelp/aspanol/) o ponián dese en contesto con la corte o el colegio de abogados lecales.

The name and address of the court is CASE NUMBER (El nombre y dirección de la corte es): SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO 37-2008-00087872-CU-BT-CTL SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, GOUNTY DE SAN DIEGO

HALL OF JUSTICE, 329 W. INDACIMAY, SAN DIEGO, CA 82191-885.

| HALL OF JUSTICE, 329 W. INDACIMAY, SAN DIEGO, CA 82191-885.

| HALL OF JUSTICE, 329 W. INDACIMAY, SAN DIEGO, CA 82201-885.

| HALL OF JUSTICE, 329 W. INDACIMAY, SAN DIEGO, CA 82201-885.

| HALL OF JUSTICE, 329 W. INDACIMAY, SAN DIEGO, CA 82201-885.

| HALL OF JUSTICE, 329 W. INDACIMAY, SAN DIEGO, CA 8221-885.

| RAMONA BRANCH 1426 MCNTECTO NO. RAMONA CA 8206-680.

| SOUTH COUNTY DIMBINA, 323 SING AVE., CALLA VISTA, CA 91916 849.

| JUVENILS DOURT, 2891 MEADOW LARK DR., SAN DIEGO, CA 8212-8752.

| The Name, address, and telephone number of plair tiffs attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:

| (El nombre, la dirección y el nómero de teléfono de l'ebogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene ebogada, es): James R. Patterson / Cary A. Kinkaad HARRISON PATTERSON & O'CONNOR LLF Tel: 619-756-6990 402 West Broadway, Ste. 1905 San Diego, CA 92101 JUL 1 5 200A DATE: CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT C. Beutlef (Fecha) Clork, by Deputy (Secreterio) (Adjunto) (For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010)) (Para prueba de entrega de esta citatión use el for mulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)). NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served ISCAL se an individual defendant. as the pe son aued under the fictitious name of (specify): to Zone FNC 3. an behalf of (specify): CP 416.10 (corporation) under CCP 416.50 (minor)

SUMMONS

(CP 416.20 (defunct corporation)

other (specify):

4. D by personi I delivery on (date):

(CP 416.40 (association or partnership)

Code of Del Presedure \$5 412.90, 4

CCP 416.70 (conservates)

CCP 416 90 (Individual)

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SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO STREET ADDRESS: 350 West Breading/ MALING ADDRESS: 350 West Breading/ CITY AND ZP COOR: Bas Diego, CA 22101 BRANCH NAME: Control TELEPHONE NUMBER: (218) 480-7070	
PLAINTIFF(S) / PETITIONER(S): Matthew Watkins	
DEFENDANT(8) / RESPONDENT(8): Autozone Ins	
WATKINS VS. AUTOZONE INC	
NOTICE OF CASE ASSIGNMENT	CARE NUMBER: 37-2008-00087872-CU-BT-CTL

Judge: Jav M. Bloom

Department: C-70.

COMPLAINT/PETITION FILED: 07/15/2008

CASES ASSIGNED TO THE PROBATE DIVISION ARE NOT REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THE CIVIL TO SEE THE PROBATE DIVISION ARE NOT REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THE CIVIL TO SEE THE PROBATE DIVISION ARE NOT REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THE CIVIL

IT IS THE DUTY OF EACH PLAINTIFF (AND CROSS-COMPLAINANT) TO SERVE A COPY OF THIS NOTICE WITH THE COMPLAINT (AND CROSS-COMPLAINT).

· ALL COUNSEL WILL BE EXPECTED TO BE FAMILIAR WITH SUPERIOR COURT RULES WHICH HAVE BEEN COUNTY PUBLISHED AS DIVISION II, AND WILL BE STRICTLY ENFORCED.

TIME-STANDARDS: The following timeframes apply to general civil cases and must be adhered to unless you have the requested and been granted an extension of time. General civil consists of all cases except: Small claims appeals, the petitions, and unlessful detainers.

COMPEAINTS: Complaints must be served on all named defendants, and a CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (SDSC CIV-: 345) filed within 60 days of filing. This is a mandatory document and may not be substituted by the filing of any other document.

DEFENDANT'S APPEARANCE: Defendant must generally appear within 30 days of service of the complaint. (Plaintiff :: : : may stipulate to no more than a 15 day extension which must be in writing and filed with the Court.)

DEFAULT: If the defendant has not generally appeared and no extension has been granted, the plaintiff must request default within 45 days of the filling of the Certificate of Service.

THE COURT ENCOURAGES YOU TO CONSIDER UTILIZING VARIOUS ALTERNATIVES TO LITIGATION, INCLUDING MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, PRIOR TO THE CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE. MEDIATION SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE UNDER THE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROGRAMS ACT AND OTHER PROVIDERS. SEE ADR INFORMATION PACKET AND STIPULATION.

YOU MAY ALSO BE ORDERED TO PARTICIPATE IN ARBITRATION PURSUANT TO CCP 1141.10 AT THE CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE. THE FEE I OR THESE SERVICES WILL BE PAID BY THE COURT IF ALL PARTIES HAVE APPEARED IN THE CASE AND THE COURT ORDERS THE CASE TO ARBITRATION PURSUANT TO CCP 1141.10. THE CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE WILL BE CANCELLED IF YOU FILE FORM SDSC CIV-359 PRIOR TO THAT HEARING

8DSC CIV-721 (Rev. 11-06)

NOTICE OF CASE ASSIGNMENT

Page: 1

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SUPERIOR COURT OF (:ALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

CASE NUMBER: 37-2008-00087572-CU-BT-CTL

CASE TITLE: Watkins vs. Autozone Inc

NOTICE TO LITICIANTS/ADR INFORMATION PACKAGE

You are required to serve a copy of this Notice to Litiganta/ADR information Package and a copy of the blank Stipulation to Alternative Dispute Resolution Process (received from the Civil Business Office at the time of filing) with a copy of the Summons and Complaint on all defendants in accordance with San Diego Superior Court Rule 2.1.5, Division II and CRC Rule 201.8.

ADR POLICY

it is the policy of the San Diego Superior Court to strongly support the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution ("ADR") in all general civil cases. The court has long recognized the value of early case management intervention and the use of alternative dispute resolution options for anti-nable and eligible cases. The use of ADR will be discussed at all Case Management Conferences. It is the court's expectation that fitigants will utilize some form of ADR — i.e. the court's mediation or arbitration programs or other available private ADR options as a mechanism for case settlement before trial

ADR OPTIONS

1) CIVIL MEDIATION PROGRAM: The San Diego Superior Court Civil Mediation Program is designed to assist parties with the early resolution of their dispute. All a neral civil independent calendar passe, including construction defect, complex and eminent domain cases are eligible to participant in the program. Limited civil collection cases are not eligible to complex and eminent domain cases are eligible to participant in the program. Limited civil collection cases are not eligible to complex and eminent domain cases are eligible to complex and evidence and emission of all complex communication between disputants, and 2) assists parties in reaching a mutually acceptable resolution of all or part of their dispute. In this process, the mediator carefully explores to only the relevant evidence and law, but a lab the parties underlying interests, needs and priorities. The mediator is not the decision-maker and will not resolve the dispute—the parties do. Mediation is a flexible, informal and confidential in process that is less stressful than a formalized trial. It can also save time and money, allow for greater client participation in and allow for more flexibility in creating a resolution.

Assignment to Mediation, Cost and Timelines: Parties may stipulate to mediation at any time-up to the CMC or may attipulate to mediation at the CMC. Mediator less and expenses are split equally by the parties, unless otherwise agreed. Mediators on the court's approved panel have agreed to the court's payment schedule for county-referred mediation: \$150.00 per hour for each of the first two hours and their individual rate per hour thereafter. Parties may select any mediator, however, the court maintains a panel of court-approved mediators who have satisfied panel requirements and who must adhere to ethical standards. All oxert-approved mediator fees and other policies are listed in the Mediator Directory at each court location to assist paries with selection. Discovery: Parties do not need to conduct full discovery in the case before mediation is considered, utilized or referred. Attendance at Mediation: Trial coursel, parties and all persons with full authority to settle the case must personally attend the mediation, unless excused by the court for good cause.

2) JUDICIAL ARBITRATION: Judicial Arbitration is a binding or non-binding process where an arbitrator applies the law to the facts of the case and issues an award. The goal of judicial arbitration is to provide parties with an adjudication that is earlier, faster, less formal and less expeny ive than trial. The arbitrator's award may either become the judgment in the case if all parties accept or if no trial do now; is requested within the required time. Either party may reject the award and request a trial do novo before the assigned judge if the arbitration was non-binding. If a trial do novo is requested, the trial will usually be scheduled within a year of the filling date.

Assignment to Arbitration, Cost and Timelines: Parties may stipulate to binding or non-binding judicial arbitration or the judge may order the matter to arbitration at the case management conference, held approximately 150 days after filling, if a case is valued at under \$50,000 and is "st issue". The court maintains a panel of approved judicial arbitrators who have practiced law for a minimum of five years and who have a certain amount of trial and/or arbitration experience. In addition, if parties select an arbitrator from the court's panel, the court will pay the arbitrator's fees. Superior Court

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- 3) SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES: The goal of a settlement conference is to assist the parties in their efforts to negotiate a settlement of all or part of the dispute. Parties may, at any time, request a settlement conference before the judge assigned to their case; request another assigned judge or a pro term to act as settlement officer; or may privately utilize the services of a retired judge. The court may also order a case to a mandatory settlement conference prior to trial before the court's assigned Settlement Conference judge.
- 4) OTHER VOLUNTARY ADR: Parties may voluntarily stipulate to private ADR options outside the court system. including private binding arbitration, private early neutral evaluation or private judging at any time by completing the "Stipulation to Alternative Dispute Resolution Process" which is included in this ADR package. Parties may also utilize mediation services offered by programs that are partially funded by the county's Dispute Resolution Programs Act. These services are available at no cost or on a sliding scale based on need. For a list of approved DRPA providers. please contact the County's DRPA program office at (618) 238-2400.

ADDITIONAL ADR INFORMATION: For more information about the Civil Mediation Program, please contact the CMI Mediation Department at (619) 515-8908. For more information about the Judicial Arbitration Program, please contact. the :Arbitration Office at (619) 531-3618. For more information about Settlement Conferences, please contact the independent. Calendar department to which your case is assigned.; Please note that staff can only discuss ADR options and cannot give legal edvice. and the first plant will be the stronger to be

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SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO STREET ADDRESS 350 West Broadway	FOR GOURT LIBER CHILLY
MALING ADDRESS: 350 West Broadway	
CITY, STAYS, a 20° CODE: Sen Diego, CA 92101-3627 BRANCH NAME: Centre:	
PLAINTIFF(S): Matthew Wetkins	
DEFENDANT(B): Autozone inc	
SHORT TITLE: WATKINS VS. AUTOZONE INC	
STIPULATION TO ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOL (CRC 3.221)	UTION PROCESS CASE NUMBER: 37-2008-00087872-CU-BT-CTL
Judge: Jay M. Bloom	Department: C-70
The parties and their ettomers atbulate that the mask is at leave and the resolution process. Selection of any of these options will not delay any o	he claime in this action shall be submitted to the following elternative dispute use management time-times.
Court-Referred Mediation Program	Court-Ordered Nonbinding Arbitration
Private Noutral Evaluation	Court-Ordered Binding Arbitration (Stipulated)
Private Mini-Trial	Private Reference to General Referee
Private Summary July Trial	Private Reference to Judge
Private Settlement Conference with Private Heutral	Private Binding Arbitration
Other (specify):	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	or other neutral: (Name)
Alternate: (mediation & arbitration only)	ı
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Date:	Date:
Name of Plaintiff	Name of Defendent
Signature	Clearter
	Signature
fame of Plaintiff's Attorney	Name of Defandant's Attorney
ligneture	Signature
Attach another sheet if additional names are necessary). It is the duty of tules of Court, 3.1385. Upon notification of the settlement the court will p	
io new parties may be added without leave of court and all un-served, no 7 19 80 ORDERED,	on-appearing or actions by names parties are dismissed.
·	
eted: 07/16/2008	JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

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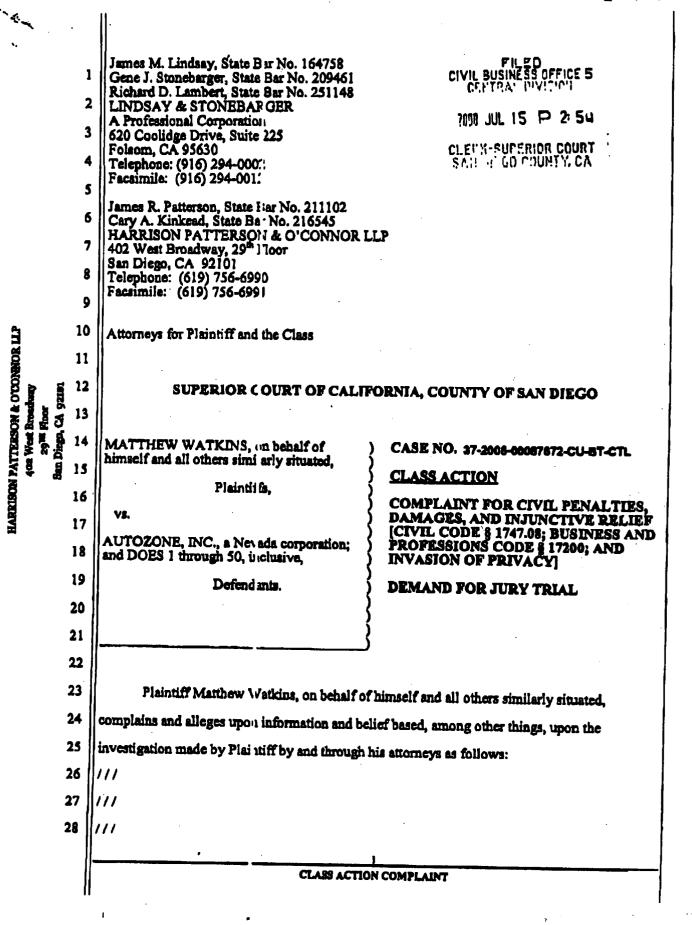
@ 007/018

		<u> </u>
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY Froms, Som Bar		FOR COURT USE ONLY
James R. Patterson (SBN: 211102) C		
HARRISON PATTERSON & O'CONN	OR LLP	50.50
402 West Broadway, Sta. 1905		FILED CIVIL BUSINESS OFFICE 5
San Diego, CA 92101		CELLUCIT LIVING S
TELEPHONE NO.: 619-756-6990	FACHO: 619-756-8991	
ATTORNEY FOR Marrie: Pfaintiff MATTHEW W		2000 HR 15 (7) 2 54
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SA	N DIEGO	2008 .IUL 15 P 2: 54
STREET ADDRESS: 330 West Broadway		
MAILING ADDRESS:		CI ERICEUPERIOR COURT
CITY AND EP CCCE. San Diego, CA 92101		SAN DIFAO COUNTY, CA
ERANCH NAME: Central Division		
CASE NAME: MATTHEW WATKINS V. AL	TOZONE INC. et al	
		1
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Complex Case Designation	CASE NUMBER:
☑ Unlimited ☐ Limited	☐ Counter ☐ Jeinde	37-2008-00087872-CU-RT-CTI
Amount (Amount)		h 10.40.
demanded demanded is	Fied with first appearance by defer	ndunt
exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)	(Cel. Rules of Court, rule 1811) DEPT:
	ela / must be completed (see instruct	ions on page 2).
 Check one box below for the case type that 	t best describes this case;	
Auto Tort	Contract	Provisionally Complex Civil Litigatio
Auto (22)	Breach of contract/warranty (06)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rules 1800-1812)
Unineured motorist (46)	Collections (09)	Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)
Other PI/PDAVD (Personal Injury/Property DamageAvrongful Death) Tort	Insurance coverage (18)	Construction defect (10)
Asbestos (04)	Cities contract (37)	Meas fort (40)
Product Hability (24)	Ruel Property	Securities Higotion (28)
Medical malpractice (45)	Eminent domain/inverse	Environmental/Toxic tent (30)
Other PI/PD/WD (23)	condemnation (14) [] Wrongful eviction (33)	Insurance coverage distins arising from the above listed provisionally complex case
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Business tort/unfair business prectice (07)	U-Vawful Detainer	Enforcement of Judgment
Civil rights (08)	[] Commercial (31)	☐ Enforcement of judgment (20)
Defamation (13)	[] Residential (32)	Miscellaneous Civil Complaint
Proud (16)	[] Drugs (38)	RICO (27)
Intellectual property (19)	Judicial Review	Other complaint (not specified above) (42)
Professional negligence (25)	Asset forfeiture (05)	Misselleneaus Civil Pattien
Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)	Petition re: arbitration award (11)	Partnership and corporate governance (21)
Employment	[] Writ of mandate (02)	Other petition (not specified above) (43)
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Other employment (15)		
This case	le: under rule 1800 of the Cultornia F	lules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the
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b. Large number of separately representation practice raising of		er of witnesses
issues that will be time-consuming		with related actions pending in one or more courts
c. Substantial amount of documentar	TO I DESCRIPTION TO THE COUNTY COUNTY	1006, States, of Countries, or in a federal count
Type of remedies sought (check all that sool	N SUBSTRUCTION SUBSTRUCTION I	postjudgment judicial supervision
8. Monetary b. D nonmonetary	r; jeclaratory or injunctive relief c.	D punitive
Number of causes of action (specify): 3	to see a see a second section of	EXI punitive
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INTRODUCTION

- 1. California Civil Code section 1747.08 generally states that when a merchant is engaged in a retail transaction with a customer, the merchant may neither (1) request personal identification information from a customer paying for goods with a credit card, and then record that personal identification information upon the credit card transaction form or otherwise; nor (2) require as a condition to accepting the credit card as payment the cardholder to provide the customer's personal identification information which the retailer causes to be written, or otherwise records upon the credit card transaction form or otherwise.
- 2. Defendant operates retail stores throughout the United States, including California. Defendant is engaging in a pattern of unlawful and deceptive business practices by utilizing an "Information Capture Policy" whereby Defendant's cashiers both request and record credit card numbers and telephone numbers from customers using credit cards at the point-of-sale in Defendant's retail establishments. Defendant's acts and practices as herein alleged were at all times intentional.
- 3. This action arises from Defendant's violations of California Civil Code section 1747.08, Business and Prefessions Code section 17200 and/or invasion of privacy, by and through Defendant's requesting and recording of Plaintiff's and the Class members' credit card numbers and telephone numbers during the point-of-sale process at Defendant's retail establishments. Upon receipt of this information, Defendant uses the telephone number obtained from the cardholder to accuire additional personal information belonging to Plaintiff and the Class members, including their physical residential addresses. Such conduct is performed

¹ California Civil Code section 1747.08 states in relevant part

[&]quot;(a) Except as provided in subdivision (c), no person, firm, permership, association, or corporation which accepts credit cards for the transaction of business shall do either of the following:

⁽²⁾ Request, or require as a condition to accepting the credit card as payment in full or in part for goods or services, the cardholder to provide personal identification information, which the person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation accepting the credit card writes, causes to be written, or otherwise records upon the credit card transaction form or otherwise.

⁽b) For purposes of this section 'personal identification information,' means information concerning the cardholder, other than information set forth on the credit card, and including, but not limited to, the cardholder's address and telephone number."

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intentionally without the consent of Plaintiff and the Class members.

4. Plaintiff does not seek any relief greater than or different from the relief sought for the Class of which Plai utiff is a member. The action, if successful, will enforce an important right affecting the public interest and would confer a significant benefit, whether pecuniary or non-pecuniary, on a large class of persons. Private enforcement is necessary and places a disproportionate financial nurden on Plaintiff in relation to Plaintiff's stake in the matter.

II.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 5. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Defendant is a Nevada corporation with its principal place of business in California. Defendant does business in the State of California, and in the County of San Diego. Defendant has accepted credit cards for the transaction of business throughout California, including the County of San Diego, which has caused both obligations and liability of Defendant to arise in the County of San Diego.
 - The amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional minimum of this court.

III.

THE PARTIES

- A. Plaintiff
- 7. Plaintiff Mutthew Watkins (herein referred to as "Plaintiff") is a resident of San Diego, California.
- 8. Plaintiff brings this class action against Defendant, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 352, on behalf of himself and all persons in California from whom Defendant requested and recorded personal identification information in conjunction with a credit card transaction (he win referred to as the "Class"). Excluded from the Class are Defendant, its corporate purents, subsidiaries and affiliates, officers and directors, any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and the legal representatives, successors or assigns of any such excluded persons or entities.

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B. Defendant

9. Plaintiff is i iformed and believes and based thereon alleges that Defendant AutoZone, Inc. (herein refi rred to as "Defendant"), is a Nevada corporation with its principal place of business in California. Defendant operates retail stores throughout California, including stores in San Diego County:

C. Doe Defent ants

10. Except as described herein, Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names of Defendants sued as DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and the nature of their wrongful conduct, and therefore sues these DOE Defendant: by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will seek leave of the Court to amend this complaint to allege their true names and capacities when ascertained.

D. Agency/Airling And Aberting

At all times herein mentioned, Defendants, and each of them, were an agent or 11. joint venturer of each of the other Defendants, and in doing the acts alleged herein, were acting within the course and scope of such agency. Each Defendant had actual and/or constructive knowledge of the acts of each of the other Defendants, and ratified, approved, joined in, acquiesced and/or authorized the wrongful acts of each co-Defendant, and/or retained the benefits of said wrongful a xts.

12. Defendants, and each of them, aided and abetted, encouraged and rendered substantial assistance to the other Defandants in breaching their obligations to Plaintiff and the Class, as alleged herein. In taking action, as particularized herein, to aid and abet and substantially assist the con missions of these wrongful acts and other wrongdoings complained of, each of the Defendants acted with an awareness of his/its primary wrongdoing and realized that his/her/its conduct would substantially assist the accomplishment of the wrongful conduct, wrongful goals, and wrongdoing.

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IV.

CONDUCT GIVING RISE TO VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW

- 13. Within the last 12 months, Plaintiff went to Defendant's retail store located in San Diego, California.
- Plaintiff entered Defendant's store and proceeded to select products from the store 14. that Plaintiff intended to purchase.
- After selecting an item, Plaintiff proceeded to the cashiers' station of Defendant's 15. store to pay for the items selected through the use of a credit card.
- 16. Defendant':: employee saw that Plaintiff had selected a product that Plaintiff wished to purchase from I efendant. Then, as part of Defendant's Information Capture Policy, Defendant's employee requested personal identification information from Plaintiff in the form of Plaintiff's telephone number, without informing Plaintiff of the consequences if Plaintiff did not provide Defendant's employee with Plaintiff's telephone number. Plaintiff, believing that he was required to provide his telephone number to complete the transaction, told Defendant's employee his telephone number.
- Defendant'ı employee then typed and recorded Plaintiff's telephone number into the same electronic cash register.
- After requesting and recording Plaintiff's telephone number, Defendant's employee informed Plaintiff of the amounts due to Defendant for said products. Plaintiff handed Defendant's employee Plaintiff's credit card, after which said employee proceeded to swipe, enter, and/or record the crudit card number into an electronic cash register at the checkout counter adjacent to both the employee and Plaintiff.
- At this poir t in the transaction, Defendant has Plaintiff's credit card number and 19. telephone number recorded into the same database.
- 20. Defendant's employee then printed out and handed Plaintiff a credit card transaction form to sign.
- Defendant's employee and Plaintiff completed the transaction and Plaintiff left 21. Defendant's store with his purchased items.

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V.

PLAINTIFF'S CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 22. This lawsui: is brought on behalf of an ascertainable statewide class consisting of all persons in California from whom Defendant requested and recorded personal identification information in conjunction with a credit card transaction (the "Class"). Excluded from the Class is Defendant, its corporate parents, subsidiaries and affiliates, officers and directors, any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and the legal representatives, successors or assigns of any such excluded persons or entities.
- The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is 23. impracticable. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, such information can be a certained through appropriate discovery, from records maintained by Defendant and its agents.
- 24. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all members is impracticable, the likelihood of individual Class members prosecuting separate claims is remote and individual Class members do not have a significant interest in individually controlling the prosecution of separate actions. Relief concerning Plaintiff's rights under the laws alleged herein and with respect to the Class as a whole would be appropriate. Plaintiff knows of any difficulty to be encountered in the management of this action which would prochide its maintenance as a class action.
- 25. There is a voll-defined community of interest among the members of the Class because common questions of law and fact predominate, Plaintiff's claims are typical of the members of the Class, and Plaintiff can fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Class.
- Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and 26. predominate over any que tions affecting solely individual members of the Class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class are:
 - whether each Class member engaged in a credit card transaction with Defendant;
- whether Dufendant requested the cardholder to provide personal identification information and recorded he personal identification of the cardholder, during credit card

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transactions	with	Class	members;
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- c. whether Defendant's conduct of requesting the cardholder to provide personal identification information furing credit card transactions and recording the personal identification information of the cardholder constitutes violations of California Civil Code section 1747.08;
 - d. whether Pli intiffs and the Class are entitled to injunctive relief; and
- e. whether Pl: intiffs and the Class have sustained damages, and the proper measure of damages.
- 27. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the other Class members because Plaintiff, like every other Class member, was exposed to virtually identical conduct and is entitled to civil penalties in amounts of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per violation pursuant to California Civil Code section 1747.08(e).
- 28. Plaintiff can fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Class, he has no conflicts of interest with other Class members, and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class action and civil litigation.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION FOR VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE 8 1747.08 (SONG-BEVERLY CREDIT CARD ACT OF 1971)

- 29. Plaintiff re ers to and incorporates by reference as though set forth fully herein paragraphs 1 through 28 of this Complaint.
- 30. California Civil Code section 1747.08 prohibits any corporation, which accepts credit cards for the transaction of business, from requesting the cardholder to provide personal identification information which the corporation then records in conjunction with a credit card transaction.
 - 31. Defendant is a corporation that accepts credit cards for the transaction of business.
- 32. During credit card transactions entered into at Defendant's stores on each and every day during the one-year period preceding the filing of this class action complaint through the present, Defendant utilized, and continues to utilize, an "Information Capture Policy" whereby Defendant's cashiers both request and record telephone numbers and credit card

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numbers from customers using credit cards at the point-of-sale in Defendant's retail establishments.

- 33. It is and wan Defendant's routine business practice to intentionally engage in the conduct described in this cause of action with respect to every person who, while using a credit card, purchases any product from any of Defendant's stores in the State of California.
- 34. Due to Defendant's violations as set forth herein, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to civil penalties in amounts of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per violation pursuant to California Civi Code section 1747.08(e).

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and the Class pray for relief as set forth below.

SECON) CAUSE OF ACTION FOR VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE 8 17200, ET SEO.

- 35. Plaintiff refers to and incorporates by reference as though set forth fully herein paragraphs 1 through 34 of this Complaint.
- 36. During credit card transactions entered into at Defendant's stores on each and every day during the four-year period preceding the filing of this class action complaint through the present, Defendant wrongfully requested and recorded telephone numbers from Plaintiff and members of the Class, as set forth above, and then intentionally used that information without consent to acquire addition: I personal information belonging to Plaintiff and the Class Members, including their physical addresses.
- 37. After acquiring telephone numbers from Plaintiff and members of the Class at the point of sale, Defendant utilized customized computer software to perform reverse searches from "data warehousing" or "data mining" databases. These databases contain millions of names, telephone numbers, e-mail addresses and residential addresses, and are indexed in a manner that resembles a reverse telephone book. Essentially, Defendant's software matched the respective Class member's now-known name and telephone number with said Class member's previously unknown address, thereby covertly giving Defendant access to the Class members' names and addresses, among other personal identification information.

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Defendant did not inform Class members (or any other customer) at the point of 38. ding the customer's telephone number, Defendant can then obtain the address and match the customer's name, address, and credit card number and in Defendant's database.

As a result of Defendant's violation of California Civil Code section 1747.08, as 39. set forth above, and Defendant's violation of California Business and Professions Code section 17200, as set forth below, Flaintiff and members of the Class have suffered an injury in fact by, among other things, having their personal information disseminated to others, and being exposed to identity theft. Plaintiff and members of the Class have also lost money as a result of not receiving compensation for their home address information, and not receiving a proportional share of income derived by Defendant from having this information and using the information for commercial gain. Finally, Plaintiff and members of the Class have lost property in that Defendant improperly took Plaintiff's and Class members' home address information, which is their property, without their express permission.

- Defendant's conduct in violating California Civil Code section 1747.08, as set forth above, violates California Business and Professions Code section 17200 in the following respects:
- Defendant's wactice of wrongfully requesting and recording consumers' telephone numbers constitutes an unlawful business practice because Defendant's conduct violates California Civil Corle section 1747.08;
- Ъ. Defendant's practice of wrongfully requesting and recording consumers' telephone numbers constitutes an unfair business practice because Defendant's practice is unethical, unscrupulous, and substantially injurious to consumers. The harm to Plaintiff, members of the Class, and to members of the general public, outweighs the utility, if any, of Defendant's policy and practice; and
- Defendant's practice of wrongfully requesting and recording consumers' telephone numbers constituies a fraudulent business practice because Defendant's practice is likely to mislead Plaintiff, it embers of the Class, and members of the general public, by

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

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	deceiving and leading consumers to believe, among other things, that consumers are obligated, in
	some manner, to provide their telephone numbers to Defendant. Defendant's practice of
	obtaining telephone numbers from consumers is also deceptive in that consumers are not
	informed by Defendant tha Defendant utilizes customized computer software to further obtain
	the consumers' address information, among other personal information.
	41. Defendant's unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business practices, as described
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above, present a continuing threat to plaintiff, members of the class, and members of the public in that Defendant continues to wrongfully request and record consumers' personal identification information. In addition, Defendant has been unjustly enriched as a result of its conduct.

Plaintiff, other members of the general public, and members of the Class have no other adequate remedy of law in that absent equitable relief from the Court, as Defendant is likely to continue to injure consumers, reap unjust enrichment, and harm the public interest, thus engendering a multiplicity of judicial proceedings.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and the Class pray for relief as set forth below.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION FOR INVASIO 1 OF THE CONSTITUIONAL RIGHT TO PRIVACY

- 42. Plaintiff refe s to and incorporates by reference as though set forth fully herein paragraphs 1 through 41 of his Complaint.
- 43. The right to privacy is protected by the California Constitution, Article I, Section
- 44. At all times Lerein mentioned and up to an including the present, Plaintiff has a legally protected interest in his ability to control the dissemination of his personal and private information, including the right to privacy in his home address.
- 45. At all times I erein mentioned and up to an including the present, Plaintiff had a reasonable expectation of privacy in his personal and private information including, but not limited to, his home address.
- 46. During credit card transactions entered into at Defendant's stores on each and every day during the two-year period preceding the filing of this class action complaint through

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the present, Defendant invaded Plaintiff's and the Class members' constitutionally guaranteed
right to privacy by wrongfully requesting and recording their personal identification information
and subsequently engaging in a "reverse search" to covertly determine Plaintiff's and Class
members' home addresses.

- The conduct of Defendant, in conducting these "reverse searches" to determine Plaintiff's and the Class members' home addresses as described herein, constituted a serious invasion of Plaintiff's right to privacy and an egregious breach of social norms.
- As a proximate result of Defendant's above acts, Plaintiff's and Class members' addresses were viewed, printed, distributed, and used by Defendant for its own profit, in violation of their constitutionally guaranteed right to privacy causing Plaintiff and the Class to be generally damaged in an amount according to proof.
- The acts of 1) efendant, were willful, wanton, malicious and oppressive, and 49. justify an award of exemple ry and punitive damages
- Unless and a ntil enjoined, and restrained by order of this Court, Defendant's wrongful conduct will continue to cause Plaintiff, members of the Class, and members of the public great and irreparable injury in that the personal identification information maintained by Defendant can be viewed, printed, distributed, and sold by Defendant. Plaintiff and members of the Class have no adequate emedy at law for the injuries in that a judgment for the monetary damages will not end the in rasion of privacy for Plaintiff, the Class, and the public.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and the Class pray for relief as set forth below.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

PLAINTIFF AND THE CLASS pray for judgment against Defendant as follows: As to the First Cause of Action

That the Court award to Plaintiff and to each member of the Class the civil penalty to which he or she is entitled under California Civil Code section 1747.08(e);

As to the Second Cause of Action

That the Cou t preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendant from utilizing an "Information Capture Policy" whereby Defendant's cashiers both request and record personal

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identification information and credit card numbers from customers using credit cards at the point-of-sale in Defendant's retail establishments;

As to the Third Cause of Action

- 3. That the Court preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendant from utilizing an "Information Capture Policy" whereby Defendant's cashiers both request and record personal identification information and credit card numbers from customers using credit cards at the point-of-sale in Defendant's retail establishments:
 - For general damages according to proof;
 - 5. For special clamages according to proof;
 - For exempl: ry or punitive damages;

As to All Causes of Action

- That the Court certifies this action as a class action;
- 8. For distribution of any moneys recovered on behalf of the Class of similarly situated consumers via fluid recovery or cy pres recovery where necessary to prevent Defendant from retaining the benefits of its wrongful conduct;
- 9. For an aware of attorneys' fees as authorized by statute including, but not limited to, the provisions of California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, and as authorized under the "common fund" doctrin; and as authorized by the "substantial benefit" doctrine;
 - 10. For costs of the suit;
 - 11. For prejudgment interest at the logal rate;
 - 12. And for such other relief as the Court may deem proper.

Dated: July 15, 2008

HARRISON PATTERSON & O'CONNOR LLP

James R. Patterson Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class

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CT CORPORATION

A Wolters Kluwer Company

TO

HARRY L GOLDSMITH

AutoZone, Inc. 123 South Front St. Memphis, TN 38103-3607

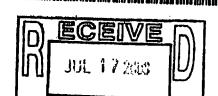
RE

Process Served in California

FOR:

AUTOZONE, INC. (Domestic State: NV)

Service of Process **Transmittal** 07/18/2008 CT Log Number 513843403



HARRY L. GOLDSMITH

englosed are copies of legal process received by the statutory agent of the above company as follows:

TITLE OF ACTION

Matthew Watkins, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, Pitfs. vs. Autozone, inc., etc., et sl., Dfs.

Summons, Complaint, Notice(s), Stipulation Form, Cover Sheet

COURT/AGENCY:

San Diego County, Superior Court, CA Case # 37200800087672CUBTCTL

NATURE OF ACTION

DOCUMENT(8) SERVED.

Class Action - Unlawful and deceptive business practices by utilizing an "information Capture Policy" whereby defendants cashiers both request and record credit card numbers and telephone numbers from customers using credit cards at the point of sale in defendant's retail establishments - Seeking injunctive relief

ON WHOM PROCESS WAS SERVED:

C T Corporation System, Los Angeles, CA

DATE AND HOUR OF SERVICE:

By Process Server on 07/16/2008 at 11:23

APPEARANCE OR ANSWER DUE:

Within 30 days after service

ATTORNEY(S) / SEMDER(S):

James R. Patterson Harrison Patterson & O'Connor LLP 402 West Broadway

Suite 1905 San Diego, CA 92101 619-756-6990

ACTION ITEMS

SOP Papers with Transmittal, via Fed Ex 2 Day , 791106132850 Email Notification, Pam Butler PAM.BUTLER@AUTOZONE.COM

SHINED PER: ADDRESS: C T Corporation System Nancy Flores 818 West Seventh Street Los Angeles, CA 90017 213-337-4815

TELEPHONE

Page 1 of 1/VI

Information deplayed on this transmittal is for CT Corporation's record keeping purposes only and is provided to the recipient for quick reference. This information does not constitute a legal opinion as to the nature of ection, the amount of demages, the answer date, or any information contained in the documents themselves. Recipient is responsible for interpreting said documents and for taking appropriate action. Signsturns on certified mail receipts confirm receipt of package only, not contents.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JOE ROMEO, individually, and CLIFFORD KIDD, individually, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

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THE HOME DEPOT U.S.A., INC., et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 06CV1505 IEG (BLM)

ORDER (1) DENYING
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO
REMAND and (2) DENYING
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR
ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS

(Doc. No. 8.)

Presently before the Court is a motion to remand brought by Joe Romeo and Clifford Kidd ("plaintiffs"). (Doc. No. 8.) For the following reasons, the Court denies plaintiffs' motion to remand and denies plaintiffs' request for attorney's fees and costs.

BACKGROUND

A. Factual History

On or about January 9, 2006 plaintiff Kidd entered a Home Depot store within San Diego County to return an item previously purchased with a credit card. (Compl. ¶ 19.) Plaintiff Kidd

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27 28 presented a Home Depot employee with a receipt of his previous purchase. (Id. ¶21.) A Home Depot employee printed out a credit card transaction form, which contained a preprinted space to fill in the cardholder's telephone number. (Id. ¶ 22.) "Believing that he was required to do so in order to complete the transaction, [plaintiff] . . . then wrote his telephone number on the credit card transaction form in the space provided . . . signed the form and then handed it back" to the employee. (Id. ¶ 23.) The employee entered the information into the cash register and finished the transaction. (Id. ¶ 24.)

The exact same facts took place with respect to plaintiff Romeo at another Home Depot store in San Diego County, on or about May 23, 2006. (Id. ¶¶ 13-18.)

Procedural History

On June 20, 2006, plaintiffs filed their complaint in San Diego Superior Court alleging, on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated in California, a violation of the Song-Beverly Credit Card Act. Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1747 et seq. Plaintiffs seek statutory penalties; preliminary and permanent injunctions prohibiting defendants from using a credit card form with a preprinted space for the cardholder's telephone number, and ordering defendants to change their credit card forms; attorneys' fees; costs of suit; and prejudgment interest. (Compl. at Prayer for Relief.)

On July 26, 2006, defendants removed the case to this Court. (Doc. No. 1.) On August 29, 2006, plaintiffs filed a motion to remand. (Doc. No. 8.) On September 11, 2006, defendants filed their opposition. (Doc. No. 11.) On September 18, 2006 plaintiffs filed their reply. (Doc. No. 12.) On September 21, 2006, this Court ordered defendants to submit supplemental briefing and evidence on the issue of the amount in controversy in the litigation. (Doc. No. 13.) On September 28, 2006, defendants filed their supplemental memorandum along with the declaration of Kim Sentovich. (Doc Nos. 14-15.) The matter is now fully briefed, and the Court finds it appropriate for disposition without oral argument pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7.1(d)(1).

¹ California Civil Code § 1747.08(a)(3) (Deering 2006) provides: "no . . . corporation that accepts credit cards for the transaction of business shall ...:

⁽³⁾ Utilize, in any credit card transaction, a credit card form which contains preprinted spaces specifically designed for filling in any personal identification information of the cardholder."

The statutory definition of "personal identification information" includes the cardholder's telephone number. Id. § 1747.08(b).

DISCUSSION

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Legal Standard

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An action is removable to federal court if it might have been brought there originally. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). Pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA"), Pub. L. 109-2, 119 Stat. 4 (2005), district courts have jurisdiction over class actions in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million in the aggregate and any one member of the plaintiff class is diverse from any defendant. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). "Under CAFA the burden of establishing removal jurisdiction remains, as before, on the proponent of federal jurisdiction." Abrego v. Dow Chem. Co., 443 F.3d 676, 685 (9th Cir. 2006). However, the CAFA removal provision "should be read broadly, with a strong preference that interstate class actions should be heard in a federal court if properly removed by any defendant." S. Rep. No. 109-14, at 43 (2005), as reprinted in 2005 U.S.C.C.A.N. 3, 41. The district court should "interpret[] expansively" its power to aggregate individual class members' claims, and, where the court is in doubt whether the aggregated claims exceed \$5 million, "the court should err in favor of exercising jurisdiction over the case." Id. at 42, as reprinted in 2005 U.S.C.C.A.N. at 40.

The district court must first consider whether it is "facially apparent" from the complaint that the jurisdictional amount in controversy requirement is met. Singer v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 116 F.3d 373, 376 (9th Cir. 1997). When the complaint is not clear, "the removing party must prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the amount in controversy meets the jurisdictional threshold." Matheson v. Progressive Specialty Ins. Co., 319 F.3d 1089, 1090 (9th Cir. 2003). Establishing the amount in controversy requires more than a "mere averment" that the requisite amount is at stake. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). Rather, defendants are expected to put forth "summary-judgment-type evidence relevant to the amount in controversy at the time of removal." Valdez v. Allstate Ins. Co., 373 F.3d 1115, 1117 (9th Cir. 2004) (internal citations omitted). The Court may consider the defendant's notice of removal and further pleadings to determine whether the defendant has properly substantiated the amount in controversy. Cohn v. Petsmart Inc., 281 F.3d 837, 840 n.1. (9th Cir. 2002).

B. Analysis

A violator of California Civil Code § 1747.08 "shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed

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two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for the first violation and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each subsequent violation[.]" § 1747.08(e). The amount of statutory damages in controversy is "facially apparent" from the complaint: plaintiffs seek the statutory maximum. (Compl. ¶¶ 30, 38 (plaintiffs and class members "are entitled to civil penalties in amounts of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per violation")).

What is not "facially apparent" from the complaint-and, therefore, what defendants must prove by a preponderance of the evidence-is the number of alleged violations during the year prior to the filing of the complaint.² To establish the number of alleged violations, defendants have included with their supplemental brief the declaration of Kim Sentovich, a regional vice-president with Home Depot. (See Sentovich Decla. in Opp. to Motion ¶ 1.) Ms. Sentovich supervises operations of one third of California's Home Depot retail stores, and is familiar with the operations of other Home Depot stores not directly under her supervision. (Id.) Under penalty of perjury, Ms. Sentovich declares, "Home Depot's California stores processes [sic] an average of 60,000 credit card refund transactions per year." (Id. ¶ 3.) If plaintiffs receive the statutory maximum for all of these transactions, the amount in statutory damages in controversy would equal nearly \$60 million.4 (Supp. Opp., at 2.) Even without considering the plaintiffs' other forms of requested relief (e.g., injunction, attorneys' fees), defendants have proven plaintiffs' complaint satisfies CAFA's \$5 million aggregate amount in

² Plaintiffs define the class as all persons within the year prior to the filing of the complaint who entered into credit card refund transactions in which defendants used a form with a preprinted space for the cardholder's telephone number. (Compl. ¶25.) Plaintiffs also define a "subclass" of all class members who actually provided their telephone number on the credit card refund form. (Id.) However, based on the language of the statute, the subclass appears to be irrelevant because the statutory violation is the utilization of a form with a preprinted space for personal identification information. See Cal. Civ. Code § 1747.08(a)(3) (omitting any requirement that the recipient of the form actually provide the personal identification information).

³ Ms. Sentovich bases her testimony on the multiplication of the number of Home Depot stores in California (approximately two hundred) times the number of credit card refund transactions that each store processes annually (at least three hundred).

⁴ The total amount of statutory damages is slightly less than \$60 million because plaintiffs would receive only \$250 for the first violation.

controversy.5

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Plaintiffs cannot avoid satisfaction of the amount in controversy by alleging it would be "far from reasonable to infer that a court or jury" would award the statutory maximum. (Reply, at 2-3.) Where plaintiffs pray for statutory penalties "up to" the statutory maximum of \$1,000 per violation, this Court would remand for lack of subject matter jurisdiction only if it "appear[ed] to a legal certainty that the claim is really for less than the jurisdictional amount." Crum v. Circus Circus Enters., 231 F.3d 1129, 1131 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting Budget Rent-A-Car. Inc. v. Higashiguchi, 109 F.3d 1471, 1473 (9th Cir. 1997) (quoting St. Paul Mercury Indem. Co. v. Red Cab Co., 303 U.S. 283, 289 (1938))). While plaintiffs may not eventually receive the statutory maximum for each violation, plaintiffs have not established "to a legal certainty" that the aggregate amount in controversy-including statutory damages, attorneys' fees, and value of the injunction-would fall below \$5 million.

2. Attorney's Fees and Costs

Plaintiff requests attorney's fees and costs as provided for by law. See 28 U.S.C. § 1447 (c) ("An order remanding the case may require payment of just costs and any actual expenses, including attorney's fees, incurred as a result of the removal"). Having denied plaintiffs' motion to remand, the Court obviously believes defendants had "an objectively reasonable basis" to remove this case. See Martin v. Franklin Capital Corp., 546 U.S. 132, 126 S. Ct. 704, 711 (2005); Patel v. Del Taco. Inc., 446 F.3d 996, 999 (9th Cir. 2006) (denying attorney's fees when the removing party had an "objectively reasonable basis").

CONCLUSION

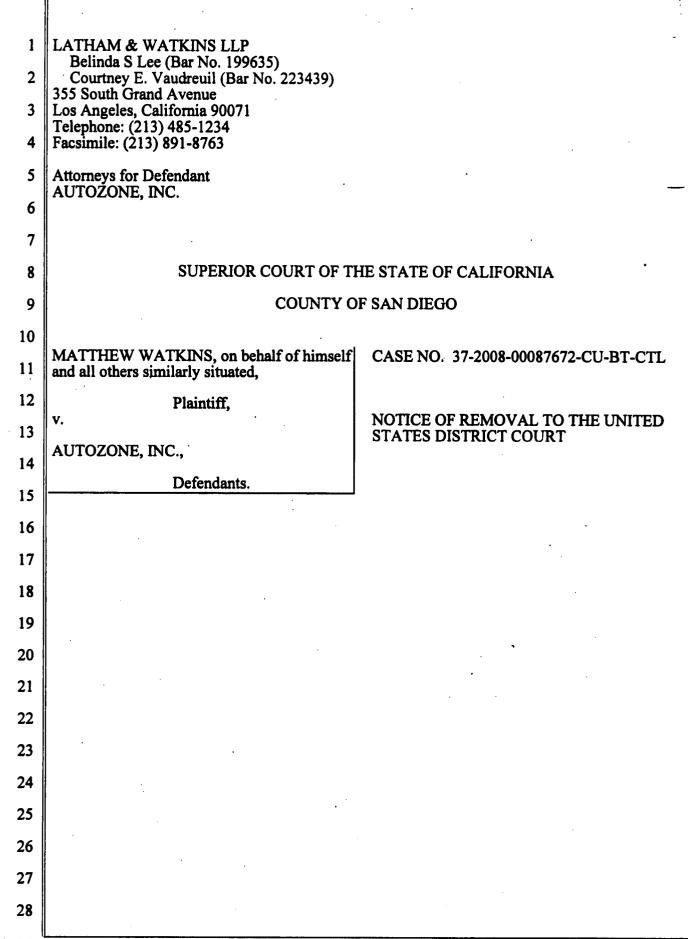
For the foregoing reasons, the Court DENIES plaintiffs' motion to remand and DENIES plaintiffs' request for attorney's fees.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: October 30, 2006

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⁵ Because the Court bases its denial of plaintiffs' motion to remand on the Sentovich declaration, the Court denies plaintiffs' request for "immediate discovery" on defendants' representations in their Notice of Removal.



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TO THE CLERK OF THE ABOVE-ENTITLED COURT, AND TO PLAINTIFF AND HIS ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a Removal of the above-entitled action from the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of San Diego to the United States

District Court for the Southern District of California was filed with the United States District

Court for the Southern District Court of California on August 15, 2008.

A copy of said Notice of Removal of Action under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), 1453, 1441, and 1446, together with all papers filed therewith, is attached hereto as Exhibit 1 and is incorporated fully herein by reference.

11 Dated: August 15, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

LATHAM & WATKINS LLP Belinda S Lee Courtney E. Vaudreuil

By (

Courtney E. Vaudreuil Attorneys for Defendant AutoZone, Inc

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PROOF OF SERVICE

I am employed in the County of San Diego, State of California. I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to this action. My business address is Latham & Watkins LLP, 600 W. Broadway, Suite 1800, San Diego, CA 90210.

On August 15, 2008, I served the following document described as:

NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

by serving a true copy of the above-described document in the following manner:

BY OVERNIGHT MAIL DELIVERY

I am familiar with the office practice of Latham & Watkins LLP for collecting and processing documents for overnight mail delivery by Express Mail or other express service carrier. Under that practice, documents are deposited with the Latham & Watkins LLP personnel responsible for depositing documents in a post office, mailbox, subpost office, substation, mail chute, or other like facility regularly maintained for receipt of overnight mail by Express Mail or other express service carrier; such documents are delivered for overnight mail delivery by Express Mail or other express service carrier on that same day in the ordinary course of business, with delivery fees thereon fully prepaid and/or provided for. I deposited in Latham & Watkins LLP' interoffice mail a sealed envelope or package containing the above-described document and addressed as set forth below in accordance with the office practice of Latham & Watkins LLP for collecting and processing documents for overnight mail delivery by Express Mail or other express service carrier:

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I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the Bar of, or permitted to practice before, this Court at whose direction the service was made and declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on August 15, 2008, at San Diego, California.

Michelle Waght

LATHAMAWATKINS LA\1891128.1

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I am employed in the County of San Diego, State of California. I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to this action. My business address is Latham & Watkins LLP, 600 W. Broadway, Suite 1800, San Diego, CA 90210.

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Cary A. Kinkead, Esq.	The state of the s
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Facsimile: (619) 756-6991	
email: jpatterson@hpolaw.com	
ckinkead@hpolaw.com	

I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the Bar of, or permitted to practice before, this Court at whose direction the service was made and declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on August 15, 2008, at San Diego, California.

Michelle Wright

IN5 LA\1891128.

LATHAM & WATKINS LLP Belinda S Lee (Bar No. 199635) 2 belinda.lee@lw.com Courtney E. Vaudreuil (Bar No. 223439) courtney.vaudreuil@lw.com 3 355 South Grand Avenue Los Angeles, California 90071 Telephone: +1.213.485.1234 Facsimile: +1.213.891.8763 Attorneys for Defendant AUTOŽONE, INC. 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 9 10 MATTHEW WATKINS, on behalf of himself CASE NO. 11 and all others similarly situated, 12 Plaintiff, DECLARATION OF STACEY JENKINS IN v. SUPPORT OF NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF 13 AUTOZONE, INC., a Nevada corporation, **ACTION TO FEDERAL COURT** and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive 14 [Diversity Jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C. 1332(d)(2), 1453, 1441, 1446] 15 Defendants. 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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DECLARATION OF STACEY JENKINS

Filed 08/15/2008

I, Stacey Jenkins, hereby declare and testify as follows:

- 1. I am executing this declaration on behalf of defendant AutoZone, Inc. I am employed as Manager of Treasury Operations. I am responsible for credit card and cash tenders. I am familiar with the credit card, debit card, and cash processes of AutoZone retail locations in California. I make this declaration of my personal and firsthand knowledge, information, and belief and if called upon could testify competently under oath hereto.
- 2. There are more than 441 AutoZone retail locations in California, all of which accept credit cards and debit cards as a method of payment.
- 3. One of the credit cards accepted at AutoZone retail locations in California is American Express. I obtained from American Express the approximate number of approved American Express credit card purchases at AutoZone retail locations in California during the year preceding the filing of the Complaint on July 15, 2008. The time frame for the data that American Express provided to me was from July 1, 2007, through July 1, 2008. The approximate number of approved American Express credit card purchases at AutoZone retail locations in California from July 1, 2007, through July 1, 2008, is 352,396.
- 4. AutoZone retail locations in California accept several credit cards and debit cards other than American Express. The approximate number of approved American Express credit card purchases at AutoZone retail locations in California therefore comprises only a small portion of total credit card and debit card purchases processed at AutoZone retail locations in California from July 1, 2007, through July 1, 2008.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 15th of August 2008, in Memphis,

Tennessee.

STACEY JENKINS

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PROOF OF SERVICE

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I am employed in the County of San Diego, State of California. I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to this action. My business address is Latham & Watkins LLP, 600 W. Broadway, Suite 1800, San Diego, CA 90210.

On August 15, 2008, I served the following document described as:

DECLARATION OF STACEY JENKINS IN SUPPORT OF NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF ACTION TO FEDERAL COURT

by serving a true copy of the above-described document in the following manner:

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email: jpatterson@hpolaw.com	
	1

I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the Bar of, or permitted to practice before, this Court at whose direction the service was made and declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on August 15, 2008, at San Diego, California.

Michelle

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On August 15, 2008, I served the following document described as:

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Attorneys for Plaintiff Matthew Watkins Attorneys for Plaintiff Matthew Watkins

I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the Bar of, or permitted to practice before, this Court at whose direction the service was made and declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on August 15, 2008, at San Diego, California.

Michelle Wight

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On August 15, 2008, I served the following document described as:

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE ON ADVERSE PARTIES OF NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF CIVIL ACTION AND RELATED PLEADINGS

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SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST

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Executed on August 15, 2008, at San Diego, California.

Michelle Wright

SERVICE LIST

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